Advertising!
Merchants—this is the best advertising medium.

THE OUTLOOK.

Job Printing..
Done Neatly and at the Most reasonable prices

VOLUME I | WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.1905 | NUMBER 51

Professional Cards.

GEO. B. BARBER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory.

J. E. WHARTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO.
Special attention given to cases in Lincoln as well as Otero county.

A. H. Hudspeth, John Y. Hewitt
Hewitt & Hudspeth,
Attorneys-at-Law
HEWITT BLOCK. WHITE OAKS.

GEO. W. PRICHARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory.
MINING LAW A SPECIALTY.

HOTEL OZANNE,
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.
Now open for business. Clean beds and an excellent cuisine awaits the traveling public.

Societies.

G. A. R.

Kearney Post No. 10, Department of New Mexico.
Meetings first Monday of each month.
Comrades from other posts always given the glad hand and smile returned.
J. H. LEIGHNER, Post Com.
L. H. RUDISILLE, Adj't.

K. of P.

Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. of P. Regular meetings Thursday evenings of each week, at the K of P. Hall. Visiting Knights are always welcome.
JOSEPH SPENCER, C. C.
A. H. HUDSPETH, K. of R. and S.

I. O. O. F.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., meets at Pythian Hall, Tuesday nights.
CHARLES SPENCE, N. G.
J. C. KLEPINGER, Secretary.

Church Directory.

Plymouth Congregatonal Church.

Services every Sunday as follows:
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Christian Endeavor Society at 7:00 p. m.
Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Sabbath evenings immediately after close of Christian Endeavor services.
DR. H. G. MILLER, Pastor.

Methodst Church.

Preaching every fourth Sunday in the month.
Sabbath School each Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.
Prayer Services every Wednesday evening at 7:30, also Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m., when there is no preaching.

Placer gold bought.
S. C. Wiener.

The anthem "Nearer Home" sang by the choir at the Congregational Church Sunday night was highly appreciated by all who heard it.

Mr. M. B. Parker and family left last Saturday for their home in El Paso, Tex. Mrs. Parker and the children have been sojourning in our delightful mountain climate for the past two months. They regreted the necessity to leave, as their friends did their leaving. They expect to return next summer and make their sojourn longer than they did this year.

Mrs. B. Stevenson and daughter Dorothy, left here last Friday for Tucumcari where they will join the Professor who has charge of the Tucumcari schools this year.

Quite a number of visitors registered at "Hotel Ozanne" last week.

To whom it may concern;
Frank J. Sager is hereby authorized to collect and receipt for money due us Any one owing us will oblige us by making prompt settlement with Mr. Sager.
Zeigler Bros.

Hon. W.C.Mc.Donald, Manager of the Carrizozo Cattle and Horse Ranch came to town last Tuesday. Mac. was in fine spirits and his many friends were delighed to meet him

Highest market prices for hides and pelts.
S. C. Wiener.

We have pure cider vinegar, from the Coe farm, Ruidoso.
Taliaferro

NOGAL ITEMS.

Methodist Camp Meeting at Nogal will begin Friday August 25 th. Every body is invited.

Capt. Koone of Nogal has been offerd the public school at Angus his recomendations show he is a good pedagogue.

Prof. W. F. Moore and his wife are conducting a singing class Sunday evenings at the church in Nogal. The Prof. and wife are fine singers.

The fishing party, last week, from Nogal was a success so far as the outing was concerned.

Mrs. Sadie Brown and boys have returned to Ysleta, Tex.

Miss. May Burleson who has been attending the summer normal at this place has gone to the joint institute at Tularosa. Miss May is a hard student, and we hope she will get a first grade certificate.

The Summer Normal at this place under the direction of Prof. Harper is now well under way, there is a fair attendance.

Our Mail Contract has again been changed, Mr. S. T. Gray who was the original contractor has taken charge. Passengers to and

Teams, vehicles and saddle ponies on Main street several days this week made the town look like old times.

H. Phillips Flint, court stenographer of this judicial district spent several days over on Nob Hill last week. Court duties at Alamogordo cut short his visit: he left on Saturdays stage.

Wayne Van Schoyck came in from the Spence sheep camp Tuesday and spent the day saying "howdy" to friends and replenishing his stock of provisions.

We receive fruit twice a week,
Taliaferro.

Jesse Vandervoort and H. C. Crary have leased the "Little Nell" from J. W. Harrison of St Louis and are now at work prospecting.

J. Carleton Oren of Albuquerque and G. H. Robinson of Omaha Neb. Inspectors of the Territorial Sanitary Board have been in town and out in the sheep camps of this section during the past week, attenending to the duties of their office.

Blue Valley butter is A.1. We receive it once a week, and we guarantee it fresh and sweet
Taliaferro's.

G. L. Stevenson of the Turon Milling Company Turon Kansas, was a business visitor in town last week.

H. L. Payne of Cleveland Ohio, Manager of the Anglo Placer Company made a hurried business visit to town last Friday.

F. G Sylvester of Monte Vista Colorado, was a visitor to our town last week.

Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Crocks and Jars.
Taliaferros

Mr. H. C. Brandt of New York was a visitor and observer in our town last week. He epressed himself highly pleased with what he saw and heard. While here he made the "Outlook" a pleasant visit.

Jake Ziegler left on Mondays stage for his new home at Trinidad Col. Jake has lots of frineds in White Oaks, who regreted to see him leave. Ziegler Bros. were here many years and had won the confidence and respect of the community.

Rev. Paul Bently filled his regular monthly appointment at the M. E. Church last Sunday. He had expected to begin a camp meeting at Nogal on Friday night but illness of Presiding Elder French, necessitated a change in his plans. He expects the meeting to open at Nogal Friday August 25th.

Fred Crosby of Three Rivers was a visitor to our borg the week.

Mark Goodwin of the I—X ranch, made a flying visit and said "howdy" to his friends in town on Tuesday.

According to "American Medicine" laziness is brain disease

1880 1905
We are STILL IN THE RING
With a General Assortment of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
That We Are Selling At Low Prices.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
Pride of Denver flour, $3.25 per 100 lbs.
5 lbs. lard, 55cts.
10 lbs. " , $1.05
TALIAFERRO MERCANTILE and TRADING CO.

Advertised Letter List,

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying in the post office at White Oaks, N. M. for the month ending July 31st 1905, which if not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.
Toney Sheeler.
J. L. Bishop.
Wm. C. Kennard.
Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.
John A. Brown, P. M.

FOR SALE.
Barbed wire. Special prices in quantities.
WELCH & TITTSWORTH.
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO.

FOR SALE.
Bedroom and kitchen furniture, sewing machine, extension table and ice cream freezers.
MRS. WINGFIELD.

Location notices and proof of labor blanks can always be had at the OUTLOOK office.

A ROYAL HEART.

Ragged, uncomely and old and gray,
A woman walked in a northern town;
And through the crowd as she wound her way,
One saw her loiter, and then stoop down,
Putting something away in her old torn gown.

"You are hiding a jewel," the watcher said.
(Ah! that was her heart, had the truth been read!)
"What have you stolen?" he asked again.
Then the dim eyes filled with sudden pain,
And under the flickering light of the gas,
She showed him her gleaning.
"It's broken glass,"
She said "I hae lifted up frae the street.
To be out o' the road of the bairnies feet!"

Dr. Miller will preach at the Congregational Church next Sunday August 27 th. His subject in morning 11 o'clock, will be "Can we see God?" At night 8 o'clock "An incident on a great highway"

THE EXCHANGE BANK!
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.
Transacts a General Banking Business—Issues Drafts on all Principal Cities of the World—Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety. Accounts solicited.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

NOGAL MERCANTILE CO
John H. Canning, Proprietor.
A Complete Line of Strictly HIGH-GRADE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—THE STORE WHERE YOU GET A SQUARE DEAL—
ALL THE TIME.

I am now located
at the
ZIEGLER STORE BUILDING,
Will Always Carry a Full Line of First Class Desirable Merchandise.
COMPETITION MET
On All Lines.
Would like to see all old customers and many new ones—Prompt Service—Low Prices—GOOD CLEAN MERCHANDISE,
Yours for Business,
S. C. WIENER.

Your money back, if every thing we sell is not as represented.
Taliaferro.

Miss. Bessie Ried expects to start for Missouri next week. Excellent prospects for higher education are allouring her from home The young people of the camp purpose to give her some kind of a plessant farewell at Bonnell Hall "auf wieder sehn".

Southern Minnesota was devastated by tornado lines last, and

The whole country if not the civilized world is anxiously waiting for the verdict at Portsmouth.

William, the Emperor of Germany, says the sphere of woman should be confined within the boundries of "Church, children and home". What then of the great women who have helped to make history and who are illustrious in literature, the drama, in art and in state-craft?

We may have an earthquake to

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

It's an unusual week nowadays when a bomb isn't thrown somewhere at somebody in Russia.

The prediction of a shortage of 10,000,000 pounds in the California prune crop will be comforting to some.

About twenty-seven cabmen were killed by the bomb intended for the sultan, so the energy wasn't entirely wasted.

Pittsburg has decided to annex the village of Bon Air. That certainly is what Pittsburg needs more than anything else.

That "famous football player" who has started business on the New York stock exchange is in a fair way to get shorn at last.

European sovereigns that have entertained the shah of Persia are quite willing he should do all his visiting in the United States.

A New York woman wants a divorce because her husband plays poker. She must find it hard to discover any change in his pockets.

The assertion that Newport is on the decline was contradicted immediately by the announcement of a big jewel robbery down there.

Even if it does cost anywhere from $1,000 to $40,000 a month to run an up-to-date steam yacht, only think what a lot of fun you have!

One of Holland's islands in the East Indies is in rebellion. There must be some fighting germ that has attacked the world's islands.

The Shah of Persia is reported to be suffering from melancholia. He's a foolish man. We understand that he has his coal all in and paid for.

New York's society swells now have their giant minds centered upon the important task of pulling off a race between a coach dog and a bull pup.

Considering the result of efforts to "dash" to the pole there may be something in the idea of a Philadelphia explorer who proposes to "drift" thither.

The Sultan of Morocco has ordered the building of a stone pier at Tangier, probably with a hope that his next royal visitor will run into it and founder.

Cassie Chadwick's main trouble just now is said to be a rat who gives matinee races round her cell. She will either get a trap or move out of the prison.

The Atlantic ocean contains an area of about 40,000,000 square miles, and yet some people act as if they felt big enough to make the tide rise when they go in bathing.

The editor of an Atlanta paper whipped a member of the Georgia legislature the other day. The editor must have felt that his fist was mightier than his pen.

The spooners are grieved because the man in the moon has left town, says one of our bright young men. Don't you believe it, sonny. On the contrary. Quite the reverse.

Rojestvensky ascribes his defeat to bad shells, incompetent gunners, and mutinous crews. A combination like that was clearly no match for the virtues of the mikado's ancestors.

There is much argument just now on the question of who was the father of the American navy. Why bother over the father when we have the child, and such a fine, healthy child, too?

Writing in an eastern paper, a grouchy citizen says that patients who fall in love with their nurses usually do so merely because of "peripheral propinquity." Those dreadful germs again.

If the recording angel has kept a careful account of the remarks made by the 80,000,000 of the American people about the weather recently, he must have a busy set of shorthand clerks.

Of course we all know what ought to have happened to the ailing small boy whose mother gave him ten cents to go to the drug store to get a dose of castor oil and who spent it for an ice cream soda.

For the first time in 300 years the governor of St. Pierre-Miquelon is visiting the governor of Newfoundland for a couple of days. Of course it has not been the same governor all the time, on either side.

Annie Besant's assertion that she knows what becomes of us when we are asleep reminds us of the widow who said there was some consolation in the fact that, now she had buried her husband, she knew where he was nights.

Massachusetts requires some work from tramps if they are to receive food, and it reduced the number in the state last year from 300 to 200. Work seems to be one of the last resources.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Firemen's Convention.

The following official notice and call has been issued by the president of the New Mexico Association of Firemen, B. Ruppe, for the fifth annual convention, which will be held at Las Vegas on Tuesday, September 26th:

Office of the Secretary, Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 9, 1905.

To the Firemen of New Mexico, Volunteer, Paid and Exempt.

Greeting: The fifth annual convention of the New Mexico Association of Firemen is hereby called to meet at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on Tuesday, September 2, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Brothers: The time has come when the firemen of New Mexico must meet and consult over the best means to protect their interests and it behooves each and every one of you to become members of this association and push and protect your interests through it and the national association.

Had we been able to show at the last session of the Legislature that we were united throughout our territory, and that every fireman, whether active or exempt, was a member, the surplus of the two per cent. tax on fire insurance premiums would now be paid where it belongs into the treasury of this association for the benefit of our sick and disabled firemen and the widows and orphans of our beloved dead. In all states this tax, which amounts to a large sum, is paid into the pension fund. Why not here?

Can you afford to lose this money, or will you now come forward and assist those who have endeavored for years to carry on the association and help you all, by joining us in the good work and entering your names as members. All of you who can should come to the meeting or send delegates.

Join us and assist up by paying your dues so we can carry on the good work. Drop all dissensions among yourselves and put your shoulders to the wheel and show the people of New Mexico that we are firm and united in the fight for our rights.

Some of the fire fighters from other states will be with us to read papers and demonstrate new apparatus, also some of the best men of the territory.

A tournament and entertainment has been arranged by the fire companies and the citizens of Las Vegas and a full program of events will be sent out in a short time.

Hoping to meet as many of you as can come, we are, yours fraternally,

THE NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION OF FIREMEN,

B. Ruppe, President.

A. M. Dettlebach, Secretary.

Old Settlers' Society.

A dispatch from Roswell August 12th says: An Old Settlers' Society has been formed here of the men who have been in the Pecos valley of New Mexico twenty years or more. The organization starts off with over 100 members and it was these men who fought the Indians in the early days and bore many hardships.

The new society will give a picnic in a few days at which it is expected that there will be at least 2,000 invited guests. Beeves and food enough to supply 5,000 people have been donated by the old settlers for the barbecue and picnic.

Among the old settlers who have registered are: E. A. Cahoon, cashier of the First National Bank of Roswell; Mayor J. F. Hinkle; Capt. Charles L. Ballard, representative in the New Mexico Legislature; J. Smith Lea, county treasurer; Capt. J. J. Roscoe, chief of Police; ex-Sheriff Capt. Charles W. Haynes; ex-Sheriff Capt. Frederick Higgins; Capt. John W. Poe, president of the Citizens' National Bank; Fred P. Gayle, county clerk; Alderman J. P. Church; Nathan Jaffa, merchant and cashier of the Citizens' National Bank; William S. Prager, merchant and shopman; Francis Divers, ranchman; Thomas D. White, principal owner of the Yellow House ranch; R. S. Hamilton, veteran editor of the Roswell Register; J. Phelps White; Dr. E. H. Skipwith; A. T. Gunter; Edgar Calfee; John T. Stone; John Shaw; Lucius Dills; Mark Howell; Charles Whiteman; W. E. Slaughter; William and Walter Chisum of the famous Chisum ranch; Thomas York, the famous rifle shot; V. R. Kenny, county surveyor; Karl A. Snyder, United States commissioner; W. H. Long; J. M. Hugh, M. Z. Walter, Fred H. and Sherman Miller and M. L. Pierce.

Leo Bullard, foreman of the J. J. Hagerman ranch, is entitled to first place, having been born at Las Cruces in 1871.

Value of Forest Reserves.

Mining and stock men of southwestern New Mexico are complaining and protesting against the extension of the boundaries of the Gila forest reserve. This is not surprising, for it takes time for both of these industries to adapt themselves to the regulations which have been established for the government of forest reserves. The New Mexican, however, believes that sooner or later every interest will acknowledge that the value of the forest reserves to New Mexico is so much greater than any temporary advantage to any industry, that they will praise the federal government for having been sufficiently farsighted to establish these reserves. Of course, there should also be a spirit of accommodation on the part of the forest reserve officials.

Forest reserves are not established for the purpose of hampering mining operations or to discourage stock growers, but to help them as well as every other class of settlers. In governing a forest reserve of over 3,000,000 acres upon which live several thousand people and are located valuable mines and graze thousands of head of stock, office-made rules and regulations should not be applied as rigidly as they are in supervising a force of office clerks at Washington. But all in all, forest reserves are a vast benefit to the arid West, and blessed is the day on which [illegible]

Immigration into New Mexico.

The records of the United States Land Office for the Santa Fe land district show that during the month of July, sixty-nine original homesteads were made. These included about 10,000 acres of land. The business of the month was normal and of the usual average. Calculating upon this, it can safely be assumed that in the Santa Fe land district for this year the number of entries will be between 800 and 900, which means that between 800 and 900 settlers have made homesteads upon the public domain. Of this number it is estimated, one-half are new immigrants. In fact, the proportion of immigrants is probably two-thirds, which indicates that between 2,500 and 3,000 persons, men, women and children, have come from outside of the territory to make homes on the public domain here.

This is not as good a showing as it might be, but is nevertheless gratifying, when it is considered that the Santa Fe land district contains about one-third of the area of the territory. If the other three districts combined would do as well as the Santa Fe land district, it would show an accession of 5,000 country people to New Mexico's population within the year 1905, regardless of the new people who have arrived and have settled in the larger cities, towns and other settlements. Upon this basis, and it is a fair one, the census of 1910 will show an increase in the country districts of thirty per cent. and more which, when compared with other sections of the United States, would be very satisfactory. The eastern part of New Mexico still holds the lead in securing immigrants and settlers upon the public domain. This is likely to continue, as there are no land grants and no towns of any considerable size except the city of Roswell, and as active railroad building on the Eastern railway of New Mexico is now in progress. Judging by this, it is not too much to claim that by 1910 the census will show an increase of from fifty to sixty per cent. in the population of the territory, which in 1900 was fixed at 191,000. In this connection the present rush of homeseekers to the Uintah reservation in Utah, can be taken into account to support the above statement. Hundreds and hundreds of those who are rushing to settle on that reservation will be sorely disappointed and will come South and more than likely to this territory, where there is a much better chance for the homeseeker and the actual settler upon the public domain than there is or ever will be on that reservation.

Roswell Man Becomes Insane.

A Pueblo, Colorado, dispatch of August 10th says: Hale Hortenstein of Roswell, New Mexico, was declared insane after an examination in the County Court this afternoon before Judge Frank E. Mirick, and was committed to Wonderoft sanatorium.

Hortenstein is a young man barely of age, and was married but six weeks ago in the New Mexico town. He was brought here by the family physician and his wife, Mrs. Mamie E. Hortenstein, a handsome young woman about the same age. The family is well connected in New Mexico and wealthy.

The young husband was seized by epileptic fits and became violent. He was placed on the stand and stated that he had been to Denver and was going to buy all the laundries there and thoroughly clean the city. The charge of insanity, he said, was a put up job and he stated there was nothing the matter with his mind and never had been.

There were many pathetic features during the hearing.

New Find of Cliff Dwellings.

A. B. Grayecraft returned to Santa Fe recently from the Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' reserve, where he had been taking photographs for Edgar L. Hewett of the Ethnological Bureau, who is making excavations of cliff, cave and communal buildings. Mr. Grayecraft reports the discovery of a communal building on the reserve larger than any heretofore mapped and containing about a thousand rooms. The burial ground nearby is untouched and in the reservoir which supplied the building grows a cedar tree over five feet in diameter. The ruin is three-fourths of a mile south of the stone lions of Cochiti and thirty miles west of Santa Fe.

Professor Hewett will thoroughly explore this ruin, which promises many rich finds. The Pueblo Indians seem to have known of its existence, for the guide of Mr. Grayecraft tried to mislead him and was manifestly disappointed when the ruin was discovered, perched high on a mesa. Before leaving, the guide made a votive offering to the stone lions of Cochiti.

Raton Man Disappears.

A Raton special to the Denver News August 7th says: Friends of Arthur J. Furney believe that he has been foully dealt with. Furney disappeared the night of July 29th, since which time none of his friends has heard of his whereabouts. Furney was very popular and belonged to Raton's smart set. He was assistant secretary of the Raton Electric Light and Power Company and resigned to take a higher salaried position with the Raton Coal Company.

Furney's affairs were all in good shape and the secretary of the electric light company holds $300 of Furney's money in trust. He took a suit case and some clothing and his friends have concluded he has gone to stay. Furney's relatives live in Chicago.

A few years ago he disappeared and was gone for two years, during which time his relatives and friends mourned him as dead, but tiring of loneliness and the novelty of being searched for, he came to life and accepted the positions named here.

A Las Vegas dispatch of August 11th says: A telegram was received tonight from Chief Justice Mills, who is at Portland, Maine, with his wounded son, that the boy, who was recently given up as a result of an [illegible] had passed the [illegible]

At Las Vegas, on the 14th inst., Gordon Griest, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Griest, shot Alvina Pulaski, aged thirteen, with a shotgun, the charge tearing one shoulder of the girl frightfully. Some of the shot entered her lungs and she died in a half hour. The children were alone in the Griest house at the time. The boy said he did not know the gun was loaded.

A Las Vegas dispatch of August 14th says: Miguel Rimbert shot Antonio Griego in the thigh and beat him over the head with a revolver to-day on account of the wholly unwarranted suspicion that Griego had been meeting the former's wife. Griego stopped on his way home to speak to a lady in the adjoining house and Rimbert, under a misapprehension, made the assault. Griego's condition is serious.

Governor Otero has appointed R. A. Pierce of Alamogordo a member of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Institute for the Blind at Alamogordo, and Marcelino Garcia a member of the board of trustees of the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Santa Fe. The board of the New Mexico school at El Rito elected Dr. J. S. Sloan of Santa Fe president and V. Jaramillo of El Rito treasurer and secretary.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince on Thursday shipped 150 boxes of Clapp's Favorite pears from his Sunshine ranch, north of Espanola. This was the largest one day's shipment since this fruit season commenced. The pears were shipped to Colorado mining camps, the variety being of an early kind and very fine. This season's fruit crop in the Espanola valley is not only great, but of superior quality.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The city of Las Vegas has granted a fifty-year franchise to William A. Buddecke and associates of St. Louis for a street railway and lighting franchise, and Mr. Buddecke has placed in the hands of the council $2,000 to be forfeited if he does not make improvements in the system amounting to $150,000 within a year. The improvements include an extension of the system, new power house, new cars and new machinery.

The territorial cattle sanitary board on the 11th inst., announced the placing of a strict quarantine against cattle in all of Roosevelt and Union counties, and in parts of Chaves, Eddy, Guadalupe and Colfax counties until the scab is entirely driven out. The federal authorities informed the board that the government would take action if the board did not. The reports of the inspectors show that there is no scab elsewhere in the territory.

An Albuquerque dispatch of August 9th says: The dispatch received in this city to-day stating that Lieutenant Cypriano Baca of the New Mexican mounted police, had trailed the Magnum brothers, with 100 head of stolen stock from Ramah to Bloomfield, New Mexico, and had corraled stock and captured Magnums gave general satisfaction. This is a very important capture. It is believed that all the stock was driven across the line from Arizona.

The fruit growers of the Espanola, Santa Cruz and adjoining valleys have formed a fruit growers' association, electing former Gov. L. B. Prince, president; C. L. Pollard, vice president; James Curry, secretary, and W. L. Evans and Cosme Herrera, directors. The fruit crop of that section will this year consist of 500,000 pounds of apples, 250,000 pounds of pears, 200,000 pounds of plums, 300,000 pounds of peaches, 100,000 pounds of nectarines and other fruit.

A Las Vegas dispatch of August 8th says: The cattle sanitary board received word to-day that Lieutenant Cipriano Baca and a company of New Mexico rangers had trailed the Magnum brothers with a hundred head of cattle and horses from Ramah to Bloomfield and arrested them just before they crossed the Colorado line. The stock is believed to be nearly all from Arizona, though part of it bears the brand of New Mexico owners. The Magnums are also wanted on other charges.

Word comes from construction camps of the Albuquerque Eastern railway to the effect that work is being rushed on the building of the road. Contractors are authority for the statement that it will not be many weeks before the grade for the road is completed into Albuquerque and the laying of steel will be at once commenced. From this it will be seen that the new firm of constructors to which was awarded the contract for the completion of the road, have taken hold of the work with a view of completing it in the shortest possible time.

Charles Closson and deputy sheriffs returned to Santa Fe on the 8th inst. from the Redhouse on the upper Pecos with Miguel A. Otero, son of Governor Otero, to capture whom an attempt had been made a few days ago. The six kidnapers rode up to the summer cottage of William B. Childers, former United States attorney, and demanded from Mrs. Childers the person of the boy. She informed the men, who were fully armed, that the boy was absent. The men disbelieved her and searched several buildings, but not finding the boy, rode away.

Word was received at Santa Fe on the 11th inst. from Tesuque, Roosevelt county, of an affray in which one man was killed and the other fatally wounded. George Stout, cook for a construction gang on the New Mexican Western railroad, a white man, ejected a negro from his kitchen. The negro called to his aid Teddy Reed, another negro, who slashed Stout in the abdomen, inflicting awful wounds. Stout, at the same moment, seized an ax and struck Reed over the head, scattering his brains in every direction, and causing instant death.

An Alamogordo special to the Denver News says: Elder Herbert S. Rippon has fasted forty-three days. During the fast he drank plenty of water and took outdoor exercise. He fasted for beneficial reasons and upon scientific principles, claiming to purify his system and ward off diseases. At all times a vegetarian, his first meal after fasting was hot lemonade, buttermilk six days old, spinach, tomatoes and rye bread. His weight when he began to fast was 180 pounds and when the [illegible]

GREAT LAND DRAWING

THE LOTTERY OPENS AT PROVO

Twelve Hundred and Twenty-One Names the First Day—Utah Men Get More Than Half of the First Drawings.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 18.—A special to the Republican from Provo, Utah, last night, says:

Twelve hundred and twenty-one names of applicants for homesteads on the Uintah Indian reservation were drawn from the box to-day by the commission consisting of W. A. Richards, commissioner of the General Land Office, Irving Howbert of Colorado Springs, and John Dern of Salt Lake City.

Colorado and Utah shared honors in point of numbers drawn, as was to be expected.

Roy Daniels, a young farmer, twenty-one years of age, secured the first chance. He is a native of Provo and has already started for the reservation to choose his homestead.

Estimates of the value of Daniels' chance run as high as $10,000. Two numbers, one at Ogden, and one at Price, Utah, are high on the list. One of them, Daniel Burch of Ogden, has No. 19, and claims to have refused an offer of $9,000 for it. The other, Charles C. Clapper of Price, a Utah volunteer, has No. 34. He holds it at $5,000 and will leave immediately for the reservation to open a store.

The drawing was attended by little excitement. There was a large crowd present when the drawing began this morning and Daniels, winner of the first choice, was carried through the streets on the shoulders of a shouting throng.

Interest began to lag early in the day, however, and in the afternoon only a few persons witnessed the drawing. Many of those who registered and remained in the state to await the outcome of the drawing went to Salt Lake and Ogden to pass the intervening time, so that the crowd here was confined almost wholly to residents of Provo and near by towns.

Commissioner Richards and his associates appeared on the platform where the drawing took place early in the day. An army ambulance with the envelopes in mail pouches and guarded by a detail of government clerks followed at 8:45.

The bales of tickets were placed on a long table, the proclamation of the President was read and the 37,050 envelopes placed in the big box, or "wheel," which was revolved a few times to mix the tickets.

Following are the names of Colorado people who drew among the first 200.

No. 2—Noah M. Balbock, Angora.
No. 6—Oscar H. Hayes, Grand Junction.
No. 7—Winfield S. Richards, Salida.
No. 8—Barry Brady, Denver.
No. 10—Ernest M. Steele, Divide.
No. 12—Roy R. Miller, Fruita.
No. 15—John R. Richards, Colorado Springs.
No. 16—Fred C. Smith, Grand Junction.
No. 17—Coleman R. Ammerman, Grand Junction.
No. 20—John L. Atkinson, Montrose.
No. 22—Arthur K. Collins, Denver.
No. 25—John C. Houghton, Denver.
No. 26—John C. Holton, Colorado City.
No. 27—John C. Payton, by Amy Campbell, Lawson.
No. 32—Emma A. Edwards, Grand Junction.
No. 40—Alfred T. Moore, Denver.
No. 42—Clemson Bailey Heiser, Denver.
No. 45—Christopher C. Murray, Grand Junction.
No. 46—Catherine M. Wright, Fort Collins.
No. 47—Charles E. Bremen, Colorado City.
No. 48—John E. Sheehan, Denver.
No. 49—Herbert H. Vogan, Breckenridge.
No. 52—Samuel R. Sands, Pueblo.
No. 54—Harry E. Munger, Canon City.
No. 57—Albert Mason, Erie.
No. 61—Silas Wright, Denver.
No. 63—Eugene H. Smith (soldier), agent Glem E. Motz.
No. 65—Robert L. French, Cripple Creek.
No. 66—Samuel D. Rush, Pueblo.
No. 71—John S. Redmond, Leadville.
No. 73—William L. Breny, Aspen.
No. 74—Ollie C. Hand, Cedar Edge.
No. 78—Henry Schranz, Colorado Springs.
No. 82—Festus E. Riley, Carbondale.
No. 84—Charles L. Bailey, Denver.
No. 86—Eric G. Strahl, Kokomo.
No. 88—Rolfelde Gravel, Red Cliff.
No. 89—Gordon L. Conley, Grand Junction.
No. 94—John W. Galligan, Ouray.
No. 97—Elisha K. Purde, New Castle.
No. 101—Charles A. Kitsch, Mesa.
No. 102—Lottie Scott (widow), Grand Junction.
No. 105—Bert R. Johnson, Grand Junction.
No. 106—Lawrence Andin, Aspen.
No. 107—Daniel J. Bracken, Palisades.
No. 109—William H. Lawrence, Denver.
No. 112—Alonzo H. Johnson, Glenwood Springs.
No. 114—Daniel V. Wood, by E. C. Hiller, Victor.
No. 115—Mike Mikel, Crested Butte.
No. 118—Charles O. Snow, Ouray.
No. 127—Elizabeth P. Harrison, Colorado Springs.
No. 130—Charles E. Harst, by William S. Reheder, Denver.
No. 131—Charles S. Work, Idaho Springs.
No. 132—Joseph Reitzer, Grand Junction.
No. 133—Margaret A. Beemer, Grand Junction.
No. 134—Robert T. Erwin, Grand Junction.
No. 137—Alvin Birch, Denver.
No. 141—George S. Emerson, by F. E. Moore, Grand Junction.
No. 143—James W. Cerryell, Salpes.
No. 144—Spencer J. Smith, Denver.
No. 145—Irwin N. Robinson, Trinidad.
No. 149—[illegible], Grand Junction.
No. 151—William E. Graham, by Herman F. Ziemann, Grand Junction.
No. 153—Steven M. Spencer, by George S. Bowers, Denver.
No. 155—William W. Stevens, Pitkin.
No. 157—Besse C. Mokee, Grand Junction.
No. 160—Theresa E. Mann, by Thomas P. Rice, Colorado Springs.
No. 162—John Bitzer, Leadville.
No. 163—Charles C. Reger, Leadville.
No. 172—John F. Cassaday, by Lawrence A. Snyder, Colorado Springs.
No. 176—Anthon Genter, Grand Junction.
No. 180—Jim Conway, Grand Junction.
No. 181—Joseph B. Hull, Aspen.
No. 182—George H. Dugray, Aspen.
No. 185—Herman E. Barlup, Grand Junction.
No. 186—Ralph Bartlett, Grand Junction.
No. 187—Price Wycliffe, Rifle.
No. 190—George W. Strong, Grand Junction.
No. 191—Edwin Ange, Breckenridge.
No. 195—Charles W. Pace, Montrose.
No. 196—Leander Ranta, Telluride.
No. 198—Hans C. Olson, Grand Junction.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Chinese Exclusion Law and Its Results Chief Topic of Discussion.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 18.—The Transmississippi Congress opened here Wednesday and at once the Chinese exclusion law and its results came up for discussion. Governor Chamberlain of Oregon had hardly finished the perfunctory welcome to the congress when he launched an emphatic dictum to the effect that while the commercial interests of China are valuable, the influx of a horde of Chinese coolies into the Pacific coast states is too high a price to pay for it, and this, he said in effect, would be the result if the exclusion laws were not administered with the utmost stringency.

Though not so emphatic in his declarations, Governor Mead expressed similar views on the subject. The representatives in the congress of Oregon and Washington heartily applauded this sentiment, but the Californians, whose metropolis is credited with almost a monopoly of the $100,000,000 import trade of China, were conspicuously silent.

That the better classes of Chinese are discriminated against to an unwarranted extent, that a less stringent administration of the exclusion law, or if necessary, a limited reconstruction, is advisable, was urged by the speakers on oriental trade at the second days' session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress to-day.

These ideas were brought out with especial force by Hon. John H. Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, and Theodore B. Wilcox, president of the congress.

Mr. Barrett, during the course of his address, emphasized the point that it is not to compel the introduction of Coolie labor which the Chinese are demonstrating against, but quite the contrary. The boycott is a remonstrance because the sons of noblemen, refined and well educated gentlemen, are held in the detention quarters by unwise immigration officials at our ports of entry for a period of ten days at a time, and compelled to herd with the lowest classes of their countrymen during that time.

The congress listened to a number of addresses on various topics.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Gross Earnings Were Nearly Two Billion Dollars.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the railroad statistics for the year 1904, shows that there were at the end of that year 207,073 miles of railroad in the United States.

The number of railway corporations included in the report was 2,104.

In the course of the year railway companies owning 5,600 miles of line were reorganized, merged, etc.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,151, or 611 per 100 miles of line, a decrease for the year of 16,416, or 28 per hundred miles. The wages and salaries paid for the year amounted to $817,598,810.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding June 30, 1904, was $13,213,124,679, which represents a capitalization of $64,265 per mile.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, $2,686,472,010, or 42.63 per cent, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $321,941,049, being equivalent to 6.09 per cent. on dividend-paying stock.

The gross earnings were $1,974,114,691, being $74,327,184 greater than for the previous year. Their operating expenses were $1,338,896,253, an increase of $91,357,401.

The total of casualties to persons on the railways was 93,201, of which 10,046 represented the number of persons killed.

Building Many Steel Mills.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—Never before, it is said, has such activity been witnessed in the erection of steel mills, furnaces and shops as is now seen in Pittsburg and the Monongahela valley.

The total cost of plants just completed, in course of erection or for which plans have been perfected, is more than $2,000,000 and the capacity of the iron, steel wire plants along the Monongahela river will me almost doubled when all plans are completed. Over 23,000 men will soon be given employment in these plants in addition to the present working force of almost 50,000 men.

Coming to Colorado Next Year.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 18.—The convention of the International Typographical Union decided to-day to meet in Colorado Springs next year.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—The Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan, which has been in convention here for three days, to-day decided to hold its next session in two years at Colorado

CARE OF THE BODY

How to Acquire and Retain the Priceless Possession of Good Health

Summer Disorders of Infancy.

The most common stomach disorder is known as acute gastric catarrh, acute indigestion, or acute dyspepsia—all three terms signifying the same disorder. The chief cause is irritation due to food, improper in quantity or quality, spoiling in the stomach.

This malady rarely occurs in infants fed on good breast milk, unless something occurs to upset the mother. Older children often have attacks from eating too much candy, unripe fruit, pastry and the like. In grown people this disorder is called a "bilious attack."

In bottle-fed infants, especially during the summer months, it is a very common complaint. The symptoms are loss of interest in play and surroundings, starting in the sleep, crying with colic pains, drawing up the legs on the abdomen, sharp, shrill cry, paleness around the mouth, blueness of the skin and cold feet; in severe cases, fever, nausea and vomiting of mucus and undigested food. When the food has been more than usually indigestible there are often convulsions and symptoms resembling those of inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

The writer remembers well a typical case. A child of three years, after eating a number of windfallen apples and drinking two cups of milk, was suddenly seized with convulsions, occurring every half hour or less, and remained unconscious for hours. Some effort had been made to empty the stomach by vomiting, but in vain. An emetic and tickling the throat with a feather brought up a mass of lumps of unripe apple and large, sour curds. This soon restored the little one to consciousness. A thorough enema and dose of castor oil freed the alimentary canal of the undigested food and poisons produced by it; but several days of fever followed, during which no food could be retained by the stomach, and even water was rejected for a time.

The best treatment in case of acute indigestion is to empty the alimentary tract at once by an emetic of warm water or the stomach lavage; a thorough enema and a mild cathartic to free the bowels. Stop all food at once, and do not try to put anything into the stomach until the vomiting ceases, unless it be ice-pills or sips of hot water.

The colic pains can often be relieved by fomentations. In the chill stage at the onset, a warm full bath or a warm sheet pack is good; and a hot mustard foot bath when the feet are cold. If there is diarrhea, hot enemas, followed by tepid or cool ones, are often very soothing. In cases of infants, especially bottle-fed babies, all milk should be kept out of the food for a time. During the first twenty-four to thirty-six hours, only pure cold water or ice should be given. After vomiting and purging cease, the child may be fed a teaspoonful or two of white of egg (the white of one egg mixed with four ounces or water is gruel). When the patient begins to convalesce, milk, modified and sterilized, may gradually be given.

Watch the effects of the change of food, as the stomach is likely to remain irritable for a long time, and relapses are common, which, in hot weather especially, may result in cholera infantum, or some other acute inflammatory disorder.

Tobacco.

Since Jean Nicot discovered Nicotine, tobacco has had a hard name, but recent chemical investigators tell us the world has been on the wrong track for generations, and that nicotine has nothing to do with the tremors, the nervousness, and the other ills that afflict the habitual smoker.

The injurious property is, it seems, carbon monoxide gas, which is the very constituent that is dangerous in common water gas. The smoker should know, then, that in consuming one ounce of tobacco he produces one whole pint of carbon monoxide, which is a very fearsome thing. The cigarette, the object of execration by all good men and women, especially women, produces very little of the monoxide, but if the practice of inhaling is followed, the deadly gas goes straight to the blood in the lungs, turns it pink and poisons it. The cigar is the great producer of the obnoxious gas, and would be more harmful than the pipe, were it not for the ordinary pipe's incurable filthiness.

Scientists are agreed that there is something bad about tobacco, whatever its name may be. Yet the sales are growing at so rapid a rate all over the world that the people seem to be rushing blindly to their own destruction, unmindful and regardless of their doom. And the hardened smoker believes that this is a case where ignorance is bliss.

Simple Test for Pure Air.

Dr. A. T. Schofield, in his new book, "Nerves in Order, or The Maintenance of Health," gives the following simple test of indoor air which any one can easily make:

"Put one tablespoonful of clear lime water into a half pint bottle that has previously been brought into the room full of water, and emptied there so as to be filled with the actual air to be tested. If the bottle be then corked and the tablespoonful of lime water shaken up and down, it will get cloudy with chalk if the air be unfit to breathe, whereas it will remain clear if it is fairly pure."

To Balk the Merciless Skeeter.

With the ferocious mosquito now out hungrily seeking his prey, it would be well for those leading an outdoor life to know that a good way to keep these and similar pests at a distance is to apply to the hands and face the following lotion, recommended by the Journal of the Outdoor Life:

Spirits of camphor	15 dr.
Oil of lavender	2 dr.
Oil of pennyroyal	2 dr.

Here's another hint from the same journal. Scientists who have gone boldly into the favored haunts of the mosquito to study his ways, have discovered that the insects are partial to some colors and averse to others. They particularly dislike yellow. Their favorite is dark blue, with dark red next, then brown, then scarlet, then black, then blue gray, then olive green, then violet, then pearl gray, then white.

It should be borne in mind that the mosquito is the chief source of malarial infection. Certain species of mosquito constantly carry with them in their bodies the malarial parasites, and in inflicting their bite they inject some of these parasites into the blood.

Dr. Schoo has observed that when mosquitoes have access to acid fruits their bite becomes less poisonous, or quite harmless. And Professor Celli has observed that in portions of Italy where tomatoes are largely cultivated, the people are practically free from malarial infection, although the region is naturally very malarious. It would seem, then, that the wide cultivation of acid fruits, such as tomatoes, strawberries, and other succulent varieties, may be made an important factor in ridding the world of this very troublesome pest.

Hygiene of Churches.

The poet tells us that the groves were God's first temples. From a health standpoint they were far superior to our magnificent modern edifices, where the worshipers come in contact with countless germs lurking in the upholstered seats, and in the dust-laden carpets, and their minds are stupefied by being compelled to inhale the poisons that are constantly exhaled from the lungs of others, be they sick or well.

Clergymen should feel pride in having their churches hygienically constructed and well ventilated. Fixed carpets should not be used in places of worship where so many people congregate. The example of the great Roman divine, the bishop of Fano, in Italy, is a good one to follow in this respect. A circular was recently issued by him in which he asks the priests of his diocese to comply with the following rules:

"1. In every church the floor must be regularly cleaned with sawdust, saturated with a strong sublimate solution. This thorough cleaning should take place particularly after holidays when great masses of people have visited the church.

"2. Every week all ordinary chairs and confessional chairs, should be thoroughly cleaned with moist rags.

"3. The grate of the confessional chairs must be washed every week with lye and then polished."

Pleasant Prescriptions.

One word, you hypochondriac:
Let nature heal your woes.
If you are blue, despondent,
Just call on Dr. Rose.
With thorns, maybap, he'll lance you.
But, then, to heal the smart,
He'll charm you with his beauty,
And sweetness rare impart.

If appetite is flagging,
Just call on Dr. Green.
He'll take you through the meadows
Where beauties rare are seen.
He'll give the green-leaf tonic
And spices from the wood;
One treatment will convince you
His medicine is good.

Maybap ennui afflicts you;
Go, call on Dr. Lark;
(You'll find him in the meadows)
And in his music hark.
He'll tell you of the woodland,
Breathe secrets of the hills;
And listening to his sweetest notes
Will banish all your ills.

Therefore I am repeating:
Let Nature cure your woes.
There's healing in the meadows;
There's health hid in the rose.
Go revel in the gladness
That's rampant in the hills,
And flowers, and birds, and beauty
Will rob you of your ills.

Best Sleeping Place for Hot Weather.

The healing power of the great out-of-doors is rapidly becoming known to the great public, and an increasing number are availing themselves of the curative and hygienic advantages of the outdoor life.

The present is a favorable time for getting used to the outdoor life. A tent pitched in the yard or a screened porch is a far better sleeping place for the present season than an ordinary bedroom. To get the greatest possible benefit from the outdoor life, one needs to live out continuously, day and night. The average man spends one-third of his life in sleep. The conditions which surround the body during sleep must necessarily exercise a powerful influence upon life and health. If this time is spent outdoors, in contact with the fresh air and the invigorating influence of the open air, a result in the highest degree beneficial must certainly be experienced.

One who is accustomed to sleeping outdoors can hardly endure the atmosphere of the house. Even with windows wide open there seems something lacking. A sense of depression or oppression is felt—a sort of cloud, which is lifted when one again goes under the open sky.

[illegible] WOMAN.

Mary E. Lease Feels it Her Duty to Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mary E. Lease, formerly political leader and orator of Kansas, now author and lecturer—the only woman ever voted on for United States Senator, writes:

Dear Sirs: As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of bladder and kidney troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine to those who suffer from such diseases. From personal experience I thoroughly endorse your remedy, and am glad of the opportunity for saying so.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MARY ELIZABETH LEASE.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Grand Canon Aerial Tramway.

The gigantic gorge of the Grand canon of the Colorado is soon to be spanned at its widest point by an aerial tramway which will carry passengers at a height of 8,000 feet from the bottom of the Bright Angel trail to the top of Buckskin plateau.

From this eminence the Coconino country, Arizona, may be seen plainly, with California and Nevada to the westward, Utah on the north and Colorado and New Mexico away to the east.

Of all the expeditions which have been made to the Grand canon from the very bottom of the gorge to the top of Buckskin or Kaibeh plateau, reached by a circuitous twelve-mile trail, none has disclosed the wonders of scenery which a ride on the aerial will offer. By the anchoring of a cable some 500 feet in length to the wall of rock on either side of the gorge on which will be operated a cage or car and the further improvement of the trail on the north side of the huge crevice it is proposed to transfer tourists from the bottom of the Bright Angel trail to the top of the plateau. To build this aerial tramway a company has just been incorporated at Kanab, Utah.

From the height which tourists will attain one may locate by means of a powerful glass the various cities of southern California. Much of the Mormon state could be seen in this way, while the dry desert air of Arizona would permit splendid long distance views of that territory.

Surveys and an estimate place the cost at about $10,000. In connection with the establishment of the aerial tramway the company and southern Utahans generally are working to have a large portion of country about Buckskin mountains set aside for a national park or reserve.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in ¾-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

White—That large young lady is Miss Minnie Fish. Bright—She looks more like a whale than a minnow.

TEA

How can Schilling's Best be better than other good tea?

Same as with everything else. Men differ; men's things differ.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it

Though the moon looks best when it is full, it's different with a man.

"Did you get up with the chickens while you were in the country?" "No," replied the city man who had come back to town for some sleep. "I got up with the roosters; they began to crow about 4 a. m."

Many a man, after spending the best years of his life in climbing the ladder, suddenly lets go and reaches the bottom again in a few seconds.

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. pkg. Defiance Starch for same money.

This world owes much to misers. They accumulate wealth for others to enjoy.

TEA

Don't touch it at less than 60c lb; it isn't worth while. We know the market.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

Critic—But why does the author kill the hero in the second act? Manager—If he didn't the audience probably would.

Those Who Have Tried It will use no other. Defiance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality—16 oz. for 10 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

DESK USED BY LAFAYETTE.

Relic Now Owned By Resident of Middleboro, Mass.

A relic of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country more than a century ago is to be found in the residence of Leonidas Deane, Oak street, Middleboro, Mass. He prizes it highly. It is a desk which was used by the general during his stay in America.

The ancestors of Mrs. Ellen V. Frost, now a resident of San Juan, but who formerly lived in Middleboro, secured this bit of antique furniture at Elizabeth, N. J., and it was kept in that family for 100 years. Then Mr. Deane secured the prize.

When closed the desk forms a fine table, being substantially built of mahogany and highly polished. When the cover is folded back a fine writing surface is exposed. By pressing a catch at the side of the desk swings open, and a person can step inside and sit.

The validity of the claim that it was

LAFAYETTE DESK.
Closed, Making a Table.

in possession of Lafayette was raised, but the investigations and assurances of the Frost family, who have looked the matter up, and who say that it is genuine, are accepted.

LEFT HENS ON NESTS.

Firemen Used Old System Rather Than Disturb Them.

There is a story of an old New Hampshire doctor who, on taking out a wagon that had not been used for some time, found that a hen was sitting in it. He merely "harnessed up" without disturbing her, and he and biddy made a series of calls. The Boston Herald offers this true story of the town of Amesbury, which owns a small fire apparatus:

Outside the fire limits in a small community that, on petition, received an appropriation for the purchase of a "hand-tub." It was installed in an abandoned blacksmith shop, where it remained for two years, used only for decorative purposes in street parades.

Last summer a stroke of lightning started a small fire in a farm house near by. The volunteer department rallied at once, but when they arrived at the engine house, the foreman stood at the door.

"Don't touch her, boys!" cried he. "I've got two hens settin' in the box. Let's use the buckets."

They agreed and the hens were allowed to pursue their incubating ways.

Poet's Claim to Congratulation.

A Paris youth named Armand Gally killed his sweetheart and attempted to commit suicide. At his trial counsel for the defence described the youth as a poet, and read a pathetic verse which he said he had written. The jury was touched and acquitted the prisoner. Now Viscount de Borrelli has written the papers: "Here is an exceedingly humorous business. One Armand Gally kills a woman and tries to kill himself, but of course fails, as they always do. At the trial, counsel reads, as being the work of his client, a poem by myself, published some three years ago in the Gaulois. And, of course, the jury acquits him. It appears to me that I deserve to be congratulated in this matter."

Pretty Idea for Fan.

A pleasant, personal kind of fan is owned by an ingenious girl who cut heads, faces and bits of landscape from her photographic prints and pasted them harmoniously on a pretty but inexpensive fan. Her people, her intimate friends, her home, her favorite sport, her pet cat and dog and other interesting things appear on this fan, each tiny print outlined with gilt watercolor paint. She has another fan upon which she has pasted tiny prints of her college class, outlining them with the college colors and tying ribbons of these colors on the handle.

In Pacific Depths.

Sunken in the Pacific ocean, the highest mountain in the world would appear as here shown with half a mile of water above it.

Mails 60 Pounds of Tubers.

John R. Dodson, an Alaska miner, bought fifty pounds of potatoes and ordered them sent to Mastodon, Alaska, by U. S. mail.

He paid $10.50 for the lot and for their carriage by mail into the interior of the northern territory, which will make the "spuds" cost 21 cents a pound laid down at their destination.

At that price he saved 14 cents a pound on the price in the markets there.

MADE LAST HOURS HAPPY.

Popular Author Comforted Dying Sailor in Hospital.

A pretty story about a popular author was told the other day. A nurse in an American hospital had as patient a sailor who was a great sufferer and not expected to live many days. The poor man worried a great deal because he thought there would be no sea in heaven. To him the prospect of playing on a golden fiddle offered no attraction. As the priest had failed to comfort him, it occurred to the nurse that it might benefit her patient if she could get Mr. Rudyard Kipling to come and talk a little to him, and as he happened to be visiting the hospital at the time, Mr. Kipling willingly acceded to her request. He said a few words to the dying man and apparently gave him much comfort. A few days afterward Mr. Kipling sent in his own handwriting a copy of the poem, "The Last Chantey," which the conversation with the sailor had inspired. The dying man was so delighted with it that he expressed a wish for it to be placed in his coffin, and the nurse duly carried out his wish. If Mr. Kipling's reward for his kind action came in the inspiration he obtained, Shakespeare's well-known description of mercy—"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—was justified.—Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

BIG WORDS OF OLD TIMERS.

Modern Tongue Twister Not in It by Comparison.

"Those who are accustomed to ridicule present day scientists because of their fondness for big words," said the etymologist, "will find them much more moderate in the concoction of words than the old timers.

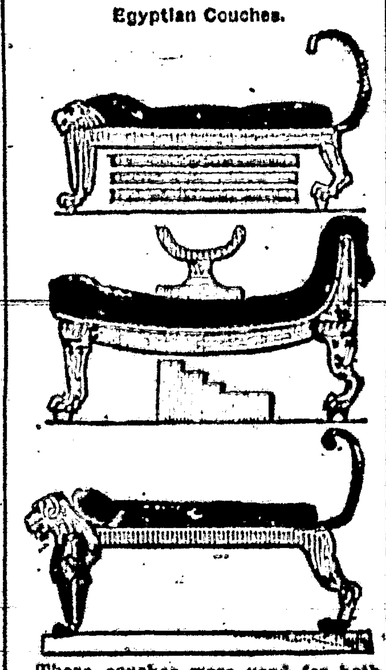
"For instance, I have just come across the account of a scientific treatise published in the seventeenth century that contains words even much more cumbersome than its title, which, by the way is "Panzoologico-mineralogia. A good mouthful surely, yet the word is reduced to its component parts.

"The list of long titles that were then favorite would cause the modern book clerk a spasm, yet the list could be gone into indefinitely. A play in blank verse published in the latter part of the seventeenth century had as its alluring title 'Chrononhotonthologos,' and this was the opening sentence:

"'Aldeborontiphoscophornio, where left you Chrononhotonthologos?'

"If the modern mouthing actor can hardly get simple Anglo-Saxon words over the footlights, how could he get along with that morsel?"

Egyptian Couches.



These couches were used for both eating and sleeping purposes by ancient Egyptians.

Honesty Carried to Extremes.

An American millionaire while driving an automobile in France ran over and killed a dog. Near the scene of the accident was a peasant, presumably owner of the dog. To him the millionaire gave a bank note. But the peasant was not the owner of the dog and he was honest, but before he could make up his mind to return the money the automobile and its driver were beyond recall. None the less the peasant would not keep the bill, and when the automobilist next rode past that place some months later he discovered the dog's skeleton at the side of the road with the bank note attached to it and a pencilled line calling attention to the mistake.

"Stretched" Iron Shafts.

John Stevens, head blacksmith in the windlass works at Bath, Me., adopted an unusual method with some windlass shafts which were found to be too short for use. There was not iron enough in them to permit his hammering to the required length, and by arranging a clamp to one end and making the other fast he literally stretched them to the length desired.

Raised Fawn on Bottle.

Charles Worden found a young fawn in the woods near Newfane, Vt. The animal was lying on the ground at the time, too weak to move and Mr. Worden took him home with him. He fed the little fellow with a nursing bottle and now he is as frisky as a young lamb. When found the animal was not more than one day old.

Wanted "Blue Law" Enforced.

In the summer of 1866 a petition which demanded the enforcement by the city officials of the law against smoking on the public streets and ways was posted for signatures in the Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

TEA

The best "cheap" tea is hot water; don't spoil good water with trash tea.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

When a man begins to shoot off his mouth at a social function his wife proceeds to look daggers.

Superior quality and extra quantity must win. This is why Defiance Starch is taking the place of all others.

Some spinsters spend a lot of time looking for husbands—and so do some married women, according to all reports.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

"My proudest boast," said the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns." "How many miles behind?" piped a voice in the gallery.

TEA

promotes light thinking and light conversation. Tea time is the time for light thought and talk.

"Did he earn a large salary with that company?" "No. He didn't earn it, he just drew it."

Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties.

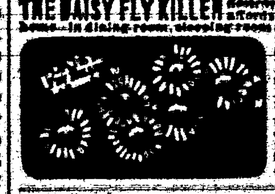
"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine trouble some time ago, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it honest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER
STRAIGHT 5c CIGAR
ANNUAL SALE 3,000,000
Your jobber, or direct from factory, Peoria, Ill.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and places where flies are troublesome. It lasts all season, will not soil or injure anything. Try them once, you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 15c. Harold Somers, 140 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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We are compiling a book of proverbs and claim to be used for advertising purposes. We want your help and are willing to pay for it. We therefore make you the following unmatchable offer:

Anyone furnishing us with a proverb or phrase which is accepted will be entitled to a

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issued in our usual form, good on any new Piano in our stock.

Get Busy at Once and mail us, bring to the store, with time and address,

THE COLUMBINE MUSIC CO.,
[illegible] Street, Cor. [illegible], Denver, Colo.

12 LATEST MUSIC HITS $1.25
"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "Only An Other Wasted Life," "Teasing," "My Dear Old Colorado Home," and 8 more of the season's biggest successes, not prepaid anywhere in the U. S. for 25c copy or all 12 for $1.25.
H. R. TRIGGS MUSIC CO.
[illegible] 15th St., Denver, Colo.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer.
Specimen Rocks, gold nuggets, lead, 25 gold, silver, 50c; gold, lead, silver or copper, $1. Sample tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Assay of lead and samples work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference Carbonate National Bank.

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

THE SIGNS IN THE ROAD.

Try to put energy, interest into everything you do.

Take advantage of every opportunity that comes your way.

Keep your eyes open; be alert; never be afraid to try things.

Eliminate "I can't" from your vocabulary, and put "I'll try" in its place.

Select the pleasures that will bring you greatest joy. Choose the work you are most fitted to do.

Don't get into the way of belittling your chances and feeling they are not big enough to bother over.

Don't be satisfied that you'll do it to-morrow or rest on your laurels because you did it yesterday; do it today.

Work with all your heart, play with all your heart, above all things avoid indifference and that enemy to all progress—apathy.

Even if you don't like the work you are at present engaged in, do it well. You can never tell but that it may be the opening to your true vocation.

Play is the antidote to work, and when it comes to play put all work out of your mind and let the joy of living and fun fill you from head to foot.

Be alert and alive; make the most of every minute of your youth and health and vitality. The world's a pretty fine old place and your chances are just as good as anyone else's.—Modern Women.

ON CONSCIENCE.

A weight on a man's conscience gives him inward dyspepsia.

There are men whose consciences will not permit them to ride to church on the trolley car.

The conscience of the monopolist is as tough as a white pine knot and will burn as freely.

It is funny what a fuss some people make over the money another man's conscience has allowed him to accumulate.

The conscience of some people closes its eyes to its own debts, but keeps them wide open to the debts of others.

Very few men are too conscientious to permit their hens to lay eggs on Sunday. Most men work their layers overtime.

Instead they are driven to the sanctuary by their coachmen, who are left to meditate in dignified solitude outside in the cold.

The man whose conscience wears tight shoes is not an agreeable companion, as you are always afraid of treading on its corns.

Confession and restitution are highly recommended for this malady. Some patients try philanthropy instead and with indifferent results.

WORDS OF WISE MEN.

Words are the physicians of a mind diseased.—Aeschylus.

Patience is the best remedy for every trouble.—Plautus.

There are some remedies worse than the disease.—Syrus.

It belongs to human nature to hate those you have injured.—Tacitus.

It is the common vice of all, in old age, to be too intent upon our interests.—Terrence.

Whoso neglects learning in his youth loses the past and is dead for the future.—Euripides.

GROWLS OF A DYSPEPTIC.

The only harmless fool is a dead fool.

Hard words are the easiest with some people.

Cleverness often takes a back seat to common sense.

The prodigal son of the hard-working hen is generally a bad egg.

When people trade their troubles somebody is sure to get stuck.

The fellow who is a howling success always lets you know it.

The popular man may adhere to the truth, but only when it's necessary.

Success often means taking things as they come, and then selling them.

The man who preaches that money is the root of all evil is generally broke.

[illegible]

SHOWING VAST EXTENT OF WIRE AND CABLE SERVICE USED BY RUSSO-JAPANESE ENVOYS

TREATIES THAT HAVE MADE HISTORY IN THE LAST CENTURY

It was November, 1814, that the famous Committee of the Eight Powers—Austria, England, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden—met at Vienna under the presidency of Prince Metternich to draw up a treaty which was to be henceforth the written law of Europe. The necessity for such a treaty was pressing. The moment seemed propitious. In the lawless grasp of Napoleon Bonaparte Europe had become a conglomeration of states without fixed boundaries or acknowledged rights to political existence. The old landmarks had been swept away, the balance of power destroyed, a strong state had become weak, weak states had become strong. The armies of Russia won in occupation of Poland. Austrian troops held all of Italy except Naples, English and Swedish troops held Holland and Belgium. English and Portuguese troops held a large portion of Spain, the Prussian troops held Saxony, the troops of Wurtemberg and Baden held the Rhine provinces. At length the hand which had wrought all this confusion was believed to have been effectually paralyzed. The sooner the normal state of things could be restored the better. Such was the train of ideas which led up to the Congress of Vienna.

It was Poland that formed the first stumbling block in the way of concord among the Powers. That unfortunate country had been torn into three fragments in 1772 and divided between Austria, Germany and Russia, the latter having the lion's share. Russia was now in martial possession of the entire country. It was the chivalric dream of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. to repair the partition and to replace the Poles in their condition as a free and constitutional kingdom under Russian suzerainty. But all the other Powers objected to the proposal. Their combined weight won. Finally a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw should be divided between Austria and Prussia, and the remaining portion, save Cracow, which was to be a free city) receiving a constitution, and being united to the Russian crown as the kingdom of Poland. Thus the sanction of a great European treaty was given to a great European wrong.

The Italian question might have become the subject of a prolonged discussion but for a hostile movement made by Murat, then King of the two Sicilies. This simplified matters. Naples, with Sicily, was delivered over to the house of Bourbon, Austria retained all her possessions in Italy but Piedmont and Genoa, which, with Sardinia, were given over to the house of Savoy, while Tuscany and other northern provinces were distributed among petty princes, dependent, some upon Austria, some upon the house of Austria. It took 1859-1860 and the combined efforts of Napoleon III., Charles Albert and Garibaldi to begin the righting of this third wrong.

With Switzerland the conference was more successful. An agreement between the Swiss deputies and the plenipotentiaries at Vienna established a confederation of twenty-two cantons, and their relative strength and influence were so constituted as to secure the preponderance to the party which adhered to the old customs and form of government.

The negotiations on the subject of Germany were equally amicable. All the German states were united into a confederation, whose capital, Frankfort, was made a free city. In this arrangement England, by her connection with Hanover, and Russia, by her influence with the petty German princes, took a prominent part.

The treaty of Berlin was concluded in 1878, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey for the settlement of affairs in the East after the war between Turkey and Russia. Its chief provisions were that Bulgaria should be an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan to be ruled by a Christian government, and that Eastern Roumelia should remain under the direct military and political authority of the czar. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The independence of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro were recognized, and portions of Armenia were added to Russia.

Lord Beaconsfield made his greatest diplomatic hit at the Berlin Congress. He always addressed the conference in English, and the conference [illegible] have made a profound impression on the group of Continental statesmen. It was largely due to his influence that the congress simply tore up the preliminary treaty of San Stefano extorted by Russia from Turkey, which would virtually have annihilated Turkey in Europe. Rather than consent to this Beaconsfield would have fought Russia in alliance with Turkey, and Frederick Greenwood, the journalist, assures us from "personal knowledge" that he had gone much further in maturing a scheme of attack and defense than is commonly known. He believed that not to throw back the Russian advance then was to lose England's last chance of postponing to a far future the predominance of a great rival power in the East. It was largely due to Beaconsfield that Russia was compelled to content herself with a moderate acquisition of territory in Asia, with the extension of her frontiers to the mouth of the Danube and with the formation of two Bulgarian vassal states.

Two treaties of Paris are famous in American history. The first, made in 1803, ceded the province of Louisiana to this country. The second, made between Spain and the United States after the war of 1898, ceded to this country all Spanish possessions in the East and the West Indies.

The Spanish and American commissioners, five from each country, met at Paris on October 1, 1898. The American commissions were William R. Day, chairman; Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray. Spain was represented by Eugenio Montero Rios, chairman; Buenaventura d'Arbeuza, Jose de Garnica, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urratia and General Rafael Cerrero.

The Cuban question was the first to come up for consideration. The Spanish commissioners contended that since there was no Cuban state sovereignty over Cuba must pass to the United States and that the latter was responsible for the Cuban debt secured on the customs of the island. The American commissioners refused to accept for their government the capacity of sovereignty over Cuba, [illegible] Spanish commissioners accepted the Cuban articles. The demands of the United States in regard to the Philippines and other islands in the East and West Indies were presented on Oct. 31. They included the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago, as well as Porto Rico and Guam, the United States agreeing to reimburse Spain to the extent of her pacific expenditures for permanent improvements. To this Spain demurred on the ground, among others, that the capitulation of Manila on the day subsequent to the signing of the protocol of peace was void. She offered to submit the question to arbitration. The United States refused to recede from its position, and on Nov. 21, announced its final offer to pay $20,000,000 in a lump sum as compensation to Spain for all improvements. The commissioners further agreed that the United States would maintain in the Philippines an open door to all nations, a stipulation which carried with it the admittance of Spanish ships and Spanish merchandise on the same terms as those of the United States. Further, they agreed to the mutual relinquishment of all American and Spanish claims, either individual or national, for indemnity that had arisen since the opening of hostilities. Nov. 28 was named as the final day for the acceptance or rejection of these terms. On that date the terms were accepted by Spain. The treaty was finally drawn up on Dec. 10 and was signed the same evening.

FAMOUS NEWSPAPER MAN

Dr. George E. Morrison.

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, London Times correspondent at Peking, is England's unofficial ambassador to China. His knowledge of oriental affairs is so intimate and his sources of information so sure that his dispatches to the Times are accepted and acted upon by the governments of Europe as if they came from a legation. His knowledge of the inside workings of Chinese politics has several times enabled him to give the world information of sensational importance which even the legations at Peking did not have. He was the first to discover the treachery of the Chinese government in the boxer uprising five years ago. His dispatches during the Russo-Japanese war have given the most comprehensive idea the public has received of the Chinese government's attitude toward the belligerents.

Dr. Morrison is now in America as representative of the London Times, watching the negotiations for peace now taking place at Portsmouth, N. H.

Revolting Cruelty of Frenchman.

A stir has been caused in Paris by the news that M. Liegot, the French representative of Thekaw, in Indo China, has committed suicide in order to avoid an inquiry into his methods of treating the natives. The allegations made against him were of the most terrible character. It is said that he often ordered men to be stripped and then wrote his name on their backs with a red hot poker. If a Chinaman refused to answer any question he was trussed like a fowl and laying with his hand resting on the point of a bayonet fixed in the ground. If he still refused, he was struck over the head and gradually forced down on the bayonet. For laughing Liegot [illegible]

Memories of Bath

(Special Correspondence.)

I have heard that there are 20,000 people living within sound of Niagara Falls who never looked upon that cataract. So the sleepy inhabitants of Devonshire take but a languid interest in their history.

I write this letter from Bath, a city which for more than two centuries was the center of the literary and fashionable life of England and the rendezvous of her most illustrious men and women, and whose abundant mineral waters still flow from a fountain of oolitic rocks piled together and rudely sculptured by the Romans under the eye of the Emperor Claudius.

Ever since the great days of Queen Elizabeth Bath has alternated with London as the home of the most eminent English statesmen, authors and artists, and their houses are standing yet in serried rows up and down her beautiful vistas.

Oliver Goldsmith lived in the three-story limestone, No. 11, of the very block where I am writing. When No. 12 was occupied by the duke and duchess of Northumberland it is still merrily told how Noll tumbled into No. 12 one night by mistake, got into bed with his boots on and discovered his error next morning when called to breakfast.

Memories of Shelley and Byron.

The poet Shelley lived here in the palmy days of the city's fame, and his residence still stands next to the old Pump house, where he married his child-wife, Harriet Westbrook, when their united ages were only thirty-five. Hither, too, in an evil hour, came the Godwins, when Mary was in her most attractive years, and hither came the reckless girl, Clare Claremont, and Leigh Hunt and Keats. From this city started that strange party, Shelley and Mary and Byron and Claire, for the "six weeks' tour of the continent," and here later appeared the ill-starred daughter of Byron and Claire, Allegra, when Harriet had flung herself into the Serpentine.

Here in Bath lived the Thrales, and here came the Great Cham—Samuel Johnson—for the growing old bear was lonesome and gouty, and here at his heels came Bozzy (Boswell), the faithful parasite, and continued to shed flattery and ink. Around them was a famous bevy—Walpole, Reynolds, Burke, Gen. Wolfe, Garrick, 'Goldy," Sarah Siddons, the two Pitts, the lovely Gunning sisters. Pitt the younger fainted away when the news was brought that Napoleon had won the battle of Austerlitz. He represented Bath in parliament.

Three hundred years ago Inigo Jones and Sir Francis Bacon and Shakespeare came here. Fielding wrote "Tom Jones" here, and Smollet, Richardson and Gray frequented the baths for their ailments.

Edward Gibbon and Charles James Fox both made their homes in Bath on account of the healing waters, and in a graystone four-story mansion still standing in the block where I am writing Lord Chesterfield dwelt and emitted those extraordinary letters to his son. Nelson came and lived in the same square before Trafalgar, and Sir Walter Scott occupied the flat front house six doors from where I am writing. All of these are standing in apparently the same condition as 100 years ago.

The many admirers of Jane Austen will be interested to learn that she lived in Bath during her productive years, at the beginning of the last century. Here she produced "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and other novels which after nearly half a century of indifference are now being restored to popular favor. Jane Austen has been obscured by the passionate plots and flamboyant vocabulary of current literature, but her pictures of English life and character, mostly drawn from the narrow precincts of Bath, possess enduring vitality and are capable of charming the reader after a lapse of 100 years.

The Egregious Beau Nash.

To such an assembly of the wealth, nobility and brains of England appeared about 1710 one Beau Nash, a wit, audacious adventurer and chief of the London dandies. He made acquaintance with princes and pushed into the royal circle and presently was hardly chosen master of ceremonies and dictator of the fashions. He proclaimed rules of etiquette and compelled their observance and seems to have occupied the half-serious and half-preposterous role of an official jester. He was witty, impudent, unscrupulous, imperious, knavish, and, though he lived by gambling, he was maintained and obeyed as "King of Bath" for fifty years. He posed as a reformer, and really did bring a kind of order out of the old-time chaos. He was a gorgeous loafer. He showed his vanity by traveling in a chariot drawn by six superb grays, with outriders and footmen and trumpeter, like the prince who lived next door, and his costume was covered with the most expensive lace. In old age this curious creature died, and was compensated for his complicated vices by having his sermon preached by the bishop and a memorial erected to his gracious memory in the Bath cathedral.

Gainsborough lived here, and here he painted his wonderful portraits for $20 each. One such has recently changed hands in London at $25,000.

Birthplace of Samuel Weller.

Macaulay and Dickens used to spend months at a time at Bath, disporting themselves in the fountain of Claudius, at the pump room and working the superfluous acid out of their systems. In fact, Dickens' first important venture was made here, for the readers of the "Pickwick Papers" will remember the famous excursion to Bath and the erratic cronies of the hero of the sketch. The White Hart inn at Bath was then kept by Mr. Moses Pickwick and Sam Weller was the "boots."

I must revert to Sheridan, for he was the center of the literary and dramatic circle of Bath in his day. He not only wrote "The Rivals" here, but he presented it here for the first time, to see how it would be received—"trying it on the dog," as Daniel Frohman expressed it. Here, too, Oliver Goldsmith wrote "She Stoops to Conquer," in the smiles of the charming Gunning sisters.

I have just been across Pierrepont street and inspected the old theater for which these geniuses wrote, and in which Garrick and James Quin and Sarah Siddons played. Since that day it has been successively a Catholic church and a Masonic hall, for whose functions it has been to some extent transformed by the carpenter and the painter. But quite enough of the old temple of Tespis remains for identification. The entrances to pit and galleries are only nailed up, and a serpentine path shows where the aristocracy of Bath sought access to their stalls.

Inn Built in 1642.

I am of stoical fiber, but will not pretend that I was not moved when looking down upon the auditorium where had sat Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Hannah More, Fanny Burney, Sheridan and Miss Linley, Oliver Goldsmith and the Gunning girls, Beau Nash, Sam Johnson, the Thrales, Burke, Fox, the Pitts, Shelley, Keats and Byron applauding the greatest actors that ever stirred the pulse of the human race.

Twins Are One.

Under the immigration laws only one person is allowed to go to Ellis island to claim a relative who is taken before the board of special inquiry to get permission to land in America. Recently two girls stopped at the barge office gate in Battery park and said they were going for their uncle.

"Only one can go," explained Policeman Joseph Mary.

"But we both want to go," answered the girls.

"Which is the older?" asked Mary, thinking of a happy solution.

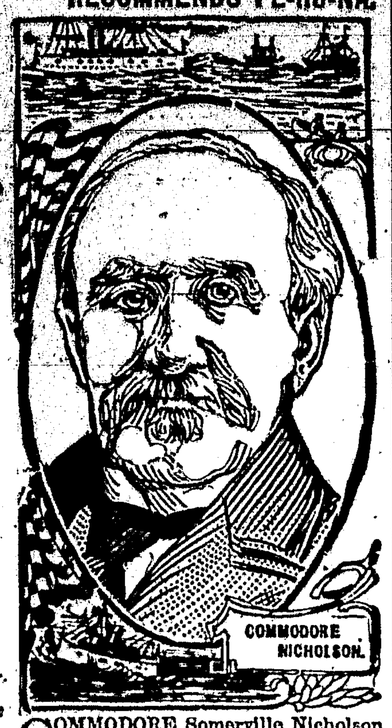
"We are twins," replied one of the girls.

"Twins are one, so both can go," ruled Mary, and they did.

Thibetan Exhibit.

The Colonial Exposition at the Crystal Palace, says L'Intransigeant, of Paris, will contain a remarkably curious section, namely, that of Thibet, in which will be seen the collection of Col. Waddell, one of the leaders of the recent English filibustering expedition to Lhassa. From this collection may be learned all the details of the temples, palaces and sepulchers of what has hitherto been a city of impenetrable mystery.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country.

Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"What kind of flour would you recommend as the cheapest and best?" "The sweet pea."

More Flexible and Lasting,

won't shake out or blow out; by using Defiance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

Up the Jungfrau by Rail.

After two years of ceaseless labor, carried on winter and summer, the last blow of the pick has been made in the excavation of the permanent way for the Jungfrau railway. The altitude of the terminus is 9,500 feet. Even the stolid navvies, as they emerged from the tunnel boring as the last dynamite charge shattered the last wall of earth, were dazzled by the contrast between the subterranean gloom from which they had just emerged and the vast expanse of dazzling whiteness of the sea of ice. In a few weeks now the railway will be in full working order.—London Globe.

The Latest Frog Story.

From Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, comes the following: Mrs. Bridget Mangan of Minnoka, near here, has coughed up two frogs and is enjoying relief after an illness of several weeks. Physicians are puzzled by her case. Early in the spring she was attacked by severe pains in the stomach which would not yield to any treatment. Six days ago this pain was succeeded by a steady and overpowering thirst. Dr. Haggerty, in the hope of aiding her, gave her an emetic and to his surprise she was relieved of a small frog. Yesterday the thirst began again. He gave her another emetic and this time a frog four inches long was evicted. She has not had pain since.

Dr. Haggerty believes she swallowed the frogs in drinking water when they were tiny tadpoles. He will send the frogs to the New York Medical University.

HEART RIGHT

When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink Coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable, and it was not long till I was completely cured. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the life insurance Co. Quitting Coffee and using Postum worked the cure." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Well-

TRY TO MISLEAD DOCTORS.

Too Many Patients Refuse to Speak the Truth as to Their Ailments.

It was late, the doctor's patients had either passed away or were mending, and he was sitting with a number of his acquaintances in a corner of the clubroom.

"It's a strenuous life we lead," droned the man of medicine, "with the grim side turned uppermost as a rule, but now and then we get a laugh out of it—a laugh with the lid on, of course; we can't afford to show we're amused. I often wonder," he went on, genially, "why some of you chaps ever send for a physician. You don't tell him the truth once in twenty times. You're in a bad way and you're sorry, and to hear you talk I'd think your mouths were cold storage boxes for butter. You suspect that lobster or a rich sauce you ate the day before yesterday is at the bottom of the trouble. You know what's curled up in you and you're frightened out of a year's growth for fear I'll learn.

"Accordingly, instead of taking me into your confidence you tell me an impossible story. And if I cross-examine you closely and hedge you in you'll reluctantly admit that you've been somewhat indiscreet. You smoked four cigars Thursday and took six drinks. Doesn't it ever occur to you that I know by your flutters that you smoked from breakfast to bed and took sixteen drinks and six more for good measure?

"If I were to believe you and dose you for your ailment as you describe it you'd never get well. Now and then I have to give you strychnine and nitro-glycerine to restore the action of the heart and to listen to you I might conclude that you'd had too much pink ice at a children's party.

"As I hinted, we doctors get some fun out of you, but what do you do it for? We were not always doctors, we haven't always taken the best care of ourselves and we're not fools."

The Grafter.

James B. Dill, whose recent speech on "Graft" at Oberlin college impressed the general country, told recently, apropos of graft, a story about a swindling tramp.

"This tramp," said Mr. Dill, "had the alert, unscrupulous, bold mind that makes grafting successful.

"He was walking down a city street one day when he saw a little boy stoop and pick up something.

"He crossed over to the boy quickly.

"'You have made a find, my lad?' he said.

"'Yes, sir,' said the innocent boy, 'I have found a silver ring.'

"'I thought so,' said the tramp, 'It's the one I just dropped. Now ain't it lucky I had my name cut in it?'

"'What is your name?' said the boy, suspiciously.

"'Sterling, lad.'

"'Take it, then. It's yours,' said the boy, handing over the ring with a disappointed air."——San Antonio Express.

Harvard's President Appreciated.

Some years ago a physician was summoned in haste to attend a patient at N———. On arriving at the inland, and inquiring for a conveyance to the house he wished to visit, he was directed to a farmhouse. Here the doctor found a man, whom he requested to harness a horse, at the same time, in the interest of his patient, desiring him to be lively.

The man pleasantly and promptly complied, harnessed the horse, and was speedily driving over the road at a good rate. The doctor discussed farming, and was struck with the general information and conversational powers of the driver. On arriving at the house half a dollar was tendered the man, but it was politely declined.

"What in the name of your intelligent farmer?" asked the doctor, after he had finished his professional visit.

"What, the gentleman who brought you to the house? That was President Eliot of Harvard."

His Favorite One.

There was never no one in the fam'ly
disgraced either Mary or me,
An' we always lived happy an' cheerful
as ever a fam'ly could be,
An' now when we think about Nelly the
clouds all git over the sun,
An' the birds don't sing down in the
meddors, for she was my favorite
one.

I watched her grow up from a baby, I've
seen the dreams git in her eyes
In the days when the fairies would whis-
per to Nelly from up in the skies;
I've told her the stories o' childhood, an'
told her that when we should part
The day that I seen she was missin' would
break her poor daddy's old heart.

An' jist as I told her it's breakin'—I watch
the old shadders pass by,
But the green o' the field an' the medders
blurs into the blue o' the sky;
An' sometimes at night I kin see her
a-drivin' the cows to the bars,
But the moonlight is dim in the pasture,
an' lost is the light o' the stars.

She's left us—there's Mary a-cryin'—jist
ravin' the tears through a prayer;
I've wrote to the boys in the city, an'
there's oceans o' sorrow up there,
An' the pen kind o' stopped on the paper
a-knowin' the damage it done,
Dishonor? Let God do the judgin', for
she was my favorite one.

Feet and Feel.

This story of Alexis Piron, the French poet and epigrammatist, is told by the writer of "French Men of Letters."

Piron was unfortunate enough to be arrested one night by a watchman in the streets of Paris, and was taken the following morning before the lieutenant of police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet," was the reply.

"Oh, ho! a poet, are you?" said the official. "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are quits," rejoined Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

If water sold for ten cents a glass it would be more popular with some

Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Yellow fever is described by the doctors as a "specific infectious disease contracted by exposure to infected localities and is characterized by a single febrile paroxysm of short duration and by a tendency to passive hemorrhages from mucous surfaces, especially from the stomach, producing 'black vomit.'"

The disease is unknown in Asia, is only occasionally seen in southern Spain and Portugal, and on the west coast of Africa. The American tropics and sub-tropics are the stamping ground of the malady. Inhabitants of this country north of the Gulf states need have little fear of yellow fever, although small epidemics have occurred in Atlantic seaboard cities as far north as Boston and in the Mississippi valley up to St. Louis.

The most malignant forms of the disease were found in Cuba until the American occupation conquered the pestilence there.

The great yellow fever epidemics in the United States were in 1973, 1797, 1798, 1802, 1853, 1867, 1873 and 1878. The last was the most extended. It invaded 132 towns and wiped out 15,934 human lives out of a total number of cases exceeding 74,000.

Gratitude Well Expressed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 14th.—Mr. C. L. Smith, painter and decorator, whose home is at 309 Anne street, this city, makes the following statement:

"I was laid up with some kind of pains. Some said it was Lumbago, other Sciatica and others again Rheumatism. A few of my friends suggested that it was lead poison, but whatever it was it gave me a great deal of pain; in fact, almost completely crippled me. I had to use two canes to walk about, and even then it was a very painful task.

"A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I began the treatment. After I had used the first box I was able to throw away one of the canes and was considerably improved. The second box straightened me up so that I could go about free from pain without any assistance, and very soon after I was completely cured, well and happy, without a pain or an ache. Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot in my case and they will always have my greatest praise."

"What is the secret of your success?" asked the very young man. "In buying," said the old horse dealer, "I look sharp, and in selling I look just as ignorant as I can."

TORTURED BY ECZEMA.

Body Mass of Sores—Could not Sleep—Spent Hundreds of Dollars on Doctors, but Grew Worse—Cured by Cuticura for $8.

"Cuticura saved the life of my mother, Mrs. Wm. F. Davis, of Stony Creek, Conn. Hers was the worst eczema I ever saw. She was hardly able to eat or sleep. Her head and body was a mass of sores, and she despaired of recovery. Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars on doctors, growing worse all the time, living in misery for years, with hair whitened from suffering and body terribly disfigured, she was completely cured by two cakes of Cuticura Soap, five boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent.—Geo. C. Davis, 161 W. 36th St., N. Y."

"What always goes on one leg?" "That's easy. A stocking, of course."

TEA

How has so dainty a drink as tea gone over the world so far, and made friends so many?

Benners—Do you ever go on the merry-go-round? Jenners—No; I am on the water wagon now.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

To have healthful milk and butter, absolute cleanliness in caring for it is necessary, as nothing will absorb impurities so quickly as milk. Many housekeepers who are otherwise careful, overlook this when they wash milk utensils with cheap soap, made from filthy fats. Use Ivory Soap and thoroughly scald and air all pans and buckets. ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Where there are two rivals for a woman's hand one of them is apt to win by losing.

No chromos or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of Defiance Starch for the same price of other starches.

Smith—What would you do if you knew positively that you were going to die twenty-four hours from now? Jones—Drop dead at once.

FREE—84 page copyright book, "Advice to Victims Great White Plague (Tuberculosis)." Drs. Van Hummell, 614 14th St., Denver, Colo.

First Kansan—What did he say when the cyclone struck him? Second Kansan—He said, "Please leggo, Mehitable. I'm comin' right home."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While it is possible for a man to love his neighbor as himself, it depends a good deal upon the age and sex of the neighbor aforesaid.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy saved my life! I had dyspepsia and kidney disease." Ex-Senator Albert Merrill, Park Place, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

Occasionally a man sheds tears at the loss of his wife's pug dog—but they are tears of joy.

TEA

We don't know, in this country, how good tea is—the most of us—some of us do.

It isn't the tea's fault.

Q. Ro. Cordelia, boarding house

900 DROPS

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.

Lion head on every package.

Save these Lion heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK

FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

SUMMER TOURIST RATES

—VIA—

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From DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO

—TO—

Chicago and return..... $33.50
St. Louis and return..... 28.50

Daily until Sept. 30; limit Oct. 31.

UNION PACIFIC OVER LAND ROUTE

LOW RATES TO MANY OTHER EASTERN POINTS

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J. C. FERGUSON, General Agent,

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G. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1760 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

EAST.

Chicago and back..... $33.50
St. Louis and back..... 28.50
(Daily. Limit October 31.)

WEST.

Los Angeles, San Diego and back.... $51.00
Los Angeles, San Francisco and back, via Portland in one direction..... 51.00
(August 7 to 11 and August 30 to September 6.)

San Francisco and back..... 45.00
(August 11 to 15.)

Limit 90 days. Stop-over privileges. Fastest time to southern California.

Denver Directory

$18 C. O. D. You take no chance when buying a harness from us; every set warranted to be as represented. This double team harness complete with collars and breechings. Concord style, 1-inch traces, for $18.00. Sold everywhere for $27.00. Send for our free catalogue of saddles and harness. Lowest prices in the U. S. The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co., 1413-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen 1351 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 728.

THE FAMOUS J. H. WILSON STOCK SADDLES Ask your dealer for them. Take no other.

THE COLORADO TENT & AWNING CO. Hammocks, Camp Furniture, Flags. 1621 Lawrence St., Denver, Colorado.

THE C. W. FAIR CORNICE WORKS CO. Slate skylights, stamped steel cornices, piping and slate tile and metal roofs, etc.

The A. E. MEEK TRUNK & BAG MFG CO. 1207 16th St., Denver, Colo. Write for catlog.

BLACKSMITHS' and wagonmakers' supplies wholesale and retail. Moore Hardware & Iron Co., 15th & Wazee, Denver.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL Absolutely fire proof. European plan, $1.50 and upward.

AMERICAN HOUSE Two blocks from union depot. The best $2 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

Oxford Hotel Denver. One block from Union Depot. Fireproof. C. H. MORSE, Mgr.

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WHOLESALE MILLINERY THE ARMSTRONG TURNER CO. Noyes & Retail. Wholesale Warehouse, Denver

The Colorado Saddlery Co. Wholesale Manufacturers of Harness and Saddles of every style. Ask your dealer for our goods. If he does not keep them we will put you in touch with one who does.

WHOLESALE GROCERS Bakers' Supplies, etc. Western Agents for Otoe Brands of Canned Goods The P. & Hessler & Hall Mer. Co., Denver

Write for PRICES and CATALOGUES On Plows, Best Pulleys, Potatoes Diggers, Manure Spreaders, Wagons, Drills, Scrapers, Buggies and Harness. Parlin & Orendorff Plow Co., Denver, Colo.

DENVER BEST LAUNDRY SOAP Absolutely pure. Send for our new premium list. The Gerstecke Soap Mfg. Co., Denver.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY Established in Colorado, 1864. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed ON PURCHASE. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms. 1726-1728 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN

treated with the powder to the sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

When Answering Advertisements

THE OUTLOOK

Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interest of White Oaks and Lincoln Co. N. M.

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub

Entered as second-class matter, September 8, 1904, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One Year (in Advance) $1.00
If not paid inside 6 months .. 1.50

EXHIBIT OUR RESOURCES.

A number of years ago, a little boy stood at the Easton end of the bridge that spans the Delaware between Easton Pa. and Philiippsburg N. J.. At his feet was a covered basket. While he stood there hundreds of people crossed the bridge and passed up the main street. All morning long the little fellow watched the passers by. At noon he returned to his home carying his covered basket and when he reached there his mother asked him how he fared selling the contents of the basket? He replied, "Mama no body asked me what I had in the basket."

White Oaks has a great large basket full of resources, Iron, Splended Coal and Building Stone and the most Delightful Summer Climate in the world. Are we standing at the side of a great thoroughfare with our basket covered watching for some one to ask us what have you in that basket little boy? Down at El Paso on the side walk in front of the Board of Trade rooms there is a magnificent block of coal. It is from White Oaks, no one knows it but those who put it in the basket.

Blessed is the community that bloweth its own trumpet for, it shall be blown. Prosperity shall follow in its wake and the world will talk about its beauty of situation, opportunities, advantages and resources. Men of brain brawn anb capital will flock to it and make it happy.

The Census Bureau has recently issued bulletin No 21, in which is set forth the commercial value of the railroad property in the country. According to this, the total value in the United States is $11,914,852,000.

The publication is intended to show the estimate placed upon the railroads for business purposes, and it purports to give their market value rather than the tax valuations.

Of this the territory of New Mexico is credited with $86,400,000.

Pennsylvania has the largest credit $1,420,000. New York, California and Illinois are very close to each other.

The precentage of tax valuation compared with the commercial is also given. Connecticut makes the rate 114.4. Vermont 73.3 New Jersey 63.5 Michigan 70.3 While Wyoming makes it only 7.5 Arizona 9.7 and New Mexico 9.9.

To arrive at the commercial value of the railroad property, the most scrupulous care was taken by its agents inorder to insure accuracy. The figures from the various states show a wide divergence in the rate of taxation and suggest that frequently the railroads are favored as over against the private property real and personal, of individuals.

How many of our legislators, members of the Board of Equalization or County Commissioners do not feel under some obligation to railroad companies for favors received.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The latest news from Portsmouth regarding the peace negotiations, is that there is a suspension of the conference, pending a word from the Czar, and the Mikado relative to the disagreement over the idemnity proposition. President Roosevelt is exerting every possible influence to prevent a departure between the commissioners.

The St Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Temps" telegraphs: The council held at Peterhof pronounced by a small majority for the conclusion of peace and the Czar ordered the Russian Commioners to make a new proposition relative to idemnity. This makes the outlook hopeful for peace.

LATEST; Japan has made fair concessions, peace now depends upon Russia. President Roosevelt is exerting every effort to secure peace.

The corn crop in the country this year promises to be a record breaker.

William E. Curtis Special Correspondent of the Chicago Record Herald, has evidently stirred up a "hornets nest" by his letters about New Mexico and Albuquerque. He don't see things through the blurred glasses of the Albuquerquans or the jaundiced eyes of Hon. B. S. Rodey, hence the hue and cry of these rabid Joint Statehoodites. Mr. Curtis must have touched a tender spot?

After Curtis saw Albupuerque and told what he had seen, "Sunshine" suggests;

"Do a little cleaning before the Territorial fair and endeavor to convince our visitors in every way what a remarkable city the chief metropolis of New Mexico is. Don't wait for your neighbor to begin the good work but start it yourself."

Those who have seen Witte and Komura together say, that the two Statesmen make them think of Goliath and David. The comparison may be true in more than the physical aspect. Reports concerning the debate on the question of idemnity, and of Russia not seeking the present war indicates that the David of Japan has vanquished the Goliath of Russia with indisputable facts as pebbles.

In an address at Clarinda, Iowa last week Gov. Cummins declared "the reign of the great middle classes must come. Voters from these classes must use their ballots to abolish the rule of railroads and to force insurance companies to conduct their business in the interest of the people".

Governor Folk of Missouri has fallen into line with Senator La Follette against the pernicious system of giving passes to legislators. In a recent address Gov. Folk declares that giving railroad transportation to the members of the legislature is a fruitful source of evil legislation.

Gov. La Follette purposes to agitate the matter in the U. S senate next session. Some of our national legislators are accused of travelling on free transportation furnished by the railroad, and then collecting mileage from the goverment.

Some day when public officials live up to the principle that "public office is a public trust" and realize their responsibility to the people, they will refuse to put themselves in a position, where they feel forced to show their appreciation of favors received from transportation companies, and accord the same attention to corporations and people.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Its Resources, Advantages and Climate—In Many Ways an Ideal Haven for the Homeseeker and Investor

The county is more abundantly favored by nature perhaps than any other section of equal scope in the southwest in the way of varied resources and promises of future wealth and prosperity.

Here are to be found the finest stock ranges in the world; all the principal minerals mined to supply the needs and comforts of mankind; an abundance of hay and grain; the most luscious fruits grown in any climate; and added to this an atmosphere tempered with just enough vigor and ozone to make breathing a real pleasure and living a delight.

To those of us who have lived in this moral heritage any great number of years this statement needs no verification. The grand possibilities of the county are an open book. Her resources are unlimited.

The principal industries of course are mining and stock raising, though of recent years much attention has been given to the cultivation of fruit. The phenominal success of those who first ventured the experiment years ago has stimulated others to plant extensively with trees of the very best varieties of fruit to be obtained, suited to the soil and climate, so that the time is not far distant when the valleys and even the waste places will burst forth with a cloud of fruitful blossoms, and later on the full ripe fruit, nourished and quickened by the perfume laden mountain breezes, and mellowed and crimsoned by autumnal suns, will furnish forth a harvest, luscious and aromatic enough to make a Missouri Ben Davis man stand and gaze with green-eyed wonder.

Hardly enough grain has thus far been raised to supply home consumption. About eleven thousand acres of land are now under cultivation. much of that in a crude haphazard way, where the owner is often at a loss to know which to harvest—the struggling grain or the weeds. A large percentage of the tillable ground is located along the water courses where it is susceptible of irrigation, though in certain localities large tracts of land have been producing good crops of the various kinds of grain and vegetables for the past ten years without any other moisture whatever than that derived from the annual snow fall and the summer rains.

There cannot be any possible doubt but that deep plowing and thorough cultivation would cause much of the land in this county, especially that contiguous to the mountains now classed as "arid" to abundantly reward the man with the cultivator and the hired hand.

Besides this there is fully enough water going to waste upon the mesas and from the mountain slopes which if properly stored, which it could be, to irrigate thousands of acres of the richest soil ever deposited for the raising of all kinds of products grown in a temperate zone.

The stock ranges in this section are usually well sheltered by foothills and numerous belts of timber. The grass is principally grama—than which there is none better—generally abundant and nutritious, so that stock usually thrives the year round, making cattle, sheep and goat raising not only safe but profitable. Since the year 1880 there has been but about two seasons when there was any considerable loss of live stock from a shortage of grass and water. The ranges are now carrying about all the stock that it is possible to do at a profit except in the northwestern portion where there has as yet been no water brought to the surface, but forked men right and skyward with forked sticks wrong and

the land and the result of their magic is susceptible of a reasonable doubt;

Aside from its vast areas of grazing and agricultural lands, which are as yet but little more than half utilized on account of the inadequate supply of surface water, its other resources are enormous. From the Gallinas Mountains on the north to the White Mountains on the south, a distance of about eighty miles, there lies a practically inexhaustable mineral belt. There is not a mountain range within its borders where the precious metals, in some form, do not crop out on the surface. This fact has been well established for years, but the tendency of the fake with the reduction plant that he knows will turn the mountain upside down and pull the mineral out of the rock with an instrument, modelled on a dentist's tweezers, and the fakir operator who tries to float a million dollar stock proposition on a ten foot assessment hole, to drift this way with his scheme, done up in a forty-eight cent grip, seems to have impressed legitimate enterprises that the whole county rests under a "hoo doo."

Only in cases where the deposits have proven to be so enormously rich that they have paid for their own exploiting from the surface down, and a dividend besides, has the work been prosecuted with any kind of system or continuity. It can be safely asserted that no mine in this whole mineral belt, with one or two exceptions, is being worked at the present time where the output of the mine itself has not paid the expense of operating and development, together with the cost of reducing the ore.

In addition to the precious metals, it seems that nature in order to more especially endow this portion of her vast domain, has underlaid about 50 square miles of it with veins of bituminous coal, which cannot be excelled any where west of the Mississippi. Immense outcroppings of bemitite iron are also found in different parts of the county, and lying contiguous to the coal fields.

As to the healthfulness of this climate—the United States Government settled that matter when it established a marine hospital at old Fort Stanton in the heart of Lincoln County.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Roswell, N. Mex., July 14, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office in Lincoln, New Mexico, on August 21, 1905, viz: David C. Ker upon Homestead Application No. 4325, for the North East Quarter of Section 3, T. 4 S., R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. A. Simpson, of Corona, New Mex.
H. B. Overton, of Corona, New Mex.
P. G. Hill, of Corona, New Mex.
Thos. M. DuBois, of Corona, New Mex.

Howard Leavens,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, County of Lincoln
No. 1731 Foreign Attachment.
vs.
Mary Elizabeth Chapman.

The said defendant, Mary Elizabeth Chapman, is hereby notified that a suit Divorce has been commenced against you in the District court for the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, by said Truman Sterling Chapman, alleging abandonment; that unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in said suit on or before the seventh day of October A. D. 1905 judgment will be rendered against you.

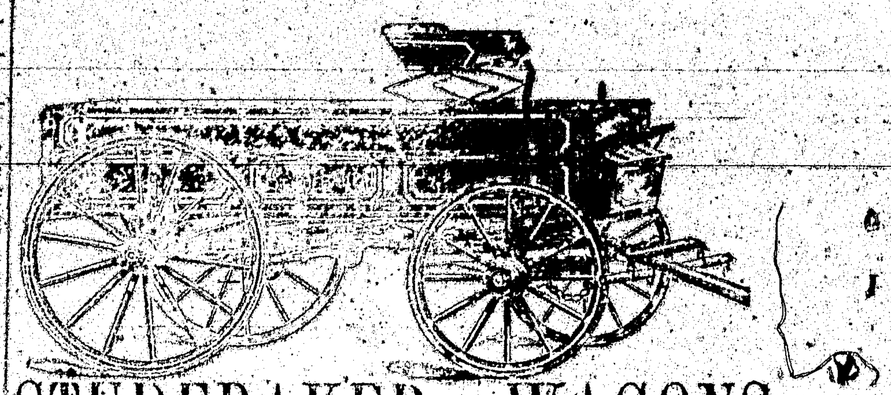
Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Lincoln, New Mexico, this 7th day of August A. D. 1905.

Harvey Sherry,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

D. J. Leahy,
Clerk.

A COURT GRABBER.

Citizens of Globe Arizona, have filed with the Department of Justice, charges against Judge Tucker of the territorial court in which they claim that the Judge had secured a residence for himself as a gift, under threat of removal of court from that town.



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General Passenger Agent,
El Paso—Northeastern System,
EL PASO,
TEXAS.

El Paso Northeastern System

ALL KINDS

of

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NEATLY AND QUICKLY DONE AT THE

OUTLOOK OFFICE.

Santa Fe Central Railway

IN CONNECTION WITH

El Paso-Northeastern System

Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.

SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.

We make close connections at Torrance with the Great Through Rock Island Passenger Train.

SOUTH BOUND. STATIONS		LEAVE DAILY	NORTH BOUND. STATION	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe		1 00 p m	Santa Fe	4 30 p m
Domaciana		1 20 p m	Domaciana	4 10 p m
Vega Blanca		1 45 p m	Vega Blanca	3 45 p m
Kennedy	2 05	2 20 p m	Kennedy	3 10 p m
Clark		2 45 p m	Clark	2 45 p m
Stanley		3 30 p m	Stanley	1 55 p m
Moriarty		4 05 p m	Moriarty	1 20 p m
McIntosh		4 30 p m	McIntosh	12 45 p m
Estancia		4 55 p m	Estancia	12 20 p m
Estancia		5 45 p m	Estancia	11 50 a m
Willard		6 20 p m	Willard	11 15 a m
Progresso		6 50 p m	Progresso	10 45 a m
Blanca		7 20 p m	Blanca	10 25 a m
Torrance		8 10 p m	Torrance	9 40 a m

Leave El Paso via E P-N E System 7.30 p m
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4.30 p m
Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 1.00 p m
Arrive El Paso via E P-N E System 6.07 a m

We Now Have a Portable Sheep Chute at Torrance Which is of Great Convenience to Sheep Shippers.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON AGENT OR ADDRESS